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**Comments**

RE: Parent Application No.: 09/679,391  
Filing Date: October 3, 2000  
Inventor: Bates, et al.  
Title: Method and Apparatus for Associating the Color of an Object with an Event  
Confirmation No.: 6681

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~~Transmittal Form (1 p.)~~

Response to Notice of Non Compliant Appeal Brief (1 p.)

Applicant's Brief on Appeal (14 pp.)

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PATENT

ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 213187-00002

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant(s): Daniel Bates

Serial No.: 09/679,391

Filed: October 3, 2000

Title: Method and Apparatus for Associating the  
Color of an Object with an Event

Group Art Unit: 2676

Examiner: Richer, Aaron M.

Customer No.: 27160

Confirmation No.: 6681

Mail Stop Appeal Brief - Patents  
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Shirley ColePrinted Name of Person Signing  
CertificateRESPONSE TO NOTICE OF NON-COMPLIANT APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

In response to the Notice of Non-Compliant Appeal Brief, mailed on September 14,  
2006, please enter the following Appeal Brief.

Respectfully submitted,

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PATENT  
ATTORNEY DOCKET  
NO. 213187/00002

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**  
**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

Applicant(s): Bates et al. )  
Application No.: 09/679,391 )  
Filed: October 3, 2000 )  
For: Method and Apparatus for Associating the Color of an )  
Object with an Event )  
Group Art Unit: 2676 )  
Examiner: Blackman, Anthony J )  
Customer No.: 27160  
Confirmation No.: 6681

**APPLICANTS' BRIEF ON APPEAL**

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents  
Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

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PATENT  
ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 213187-00002

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

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OCT 11 2006

Applicant(s): Bates et al. )  
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Group Art Unit: 2676 )  
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Confirmation No.: 6681

**APPLICANTS' BRIEF ON APPEAL**

Mail Stop Appeal Brief-Patents  
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P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

**I. REAL PARTY IN INTEREST**

The real party in interest is Creatier Interactive, LLC by virtue of an Assignment from the U.S. Bankruptcy Court to Creatier Interactive LLC, recorded on Reel/Frame 015036/0672.

**II. RELATED APPEALS AND INTERFERENCES**

There are no other appeals or interferences known to the Appellants or the Appellants' representative, which are believed to directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**RECEIVED  
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Claims 31-38 are pending. The final rejection of claims 31-38 form the basis for this appeal. Claims 31-36 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(e) as being anticipated by Rangan et al., U.S. patent no. 6,198,833. Claims 37 and 38 have been rejected un 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Rangan et al., U.S. patent no. 6,198,833 in view of Issadore-Barreca et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,205,231.

**IV. STATUS OF AMENDMENTS**

All amendments have been entered. The claims as currently amended are attached as an Appendix.

**V. SUMMARY OF CLAIMED SUBJECT MATTER**

The present invention relates to an automatic authoring system for interactive television. In such interactive television systems, it is desirable to "tag" items of interest that may appear in the video frames which may be of interest to a viewing audience. Such interactive television systems allow the user to click on the tagged item during the broadcast for additional information on the item of interest. In order to provide such capability, items of interest have to be tagged in all video frames where the items of interest may appear. In a NTSC broadcast, video frames are broadcasted at a rate of about 30 frames per second. Thus, a one-hour broadcast would involve 108,000 video frames. Tagging the 108,000 video frames for the various items of interest is an arduous task, to say the least. In order to solve this problem, automatic authoring systems have been developed. These systems allow a user to tag items of interest in a single video frame and the system automatically locates and tags these items in succeeding video frames.

The present invention relates to a relatively simple method and apparatus for tagging items of interest in video frames by associating a color 120 of an object with an event. In particular, the system determines the locations within each video frame where a selected item may appear. The system determines the color value of the selected item by its digital color mathematic properties. For example, one embodiment of the invention utilizes the RGB standard which separates the red 220, green 230, and blue 240 properties as the color as numerical values 250. Another embodiment uses the HSV characteristics of the color which define the hue 320, saturation 330 and value 340 and components of color.

Once an item of interest is determined in an initial frame, the system then automatically locates the selected item based on the color mathematical characteristics in the remaining frames

in the broadcast. These items are then tagged and linked to an event, such as a URL. One embodiment of the invention uses an edge detection scheme to define the boundaries for the colors of the selected object. An important aspect of the present invention is that the invention utilizes a relatively simple process for otherwise completing a rather arduous task.

Claims 31-36 recite, in combination, methods and systems which include which require determining the location where an action by a pointing device has occurred (See Fig. 1 and page 15, lines 10-17) and determining a color value or color range of the selected location (See Fig. 1, Page 15, lines 18-20) and automatically associating an event with the color value in succeeding video frame: (See page 15, lines 19 and 20) Claims 37 and 38 are similar but relate to an edge of a selected object. (See page 24, line 13 to page 25, line 9)

#### **VI. GROUNDS OF REJECTION TO BE REVIEWED ON APPEAL**

I. Claims 31-36 stand rejected as being anticipated by Rangan et al., U.S. patent no. 6,198,833 (hereinafter referred to as "Rangan.")

II. Claims 37 and 38 stand rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rangan et al., U.S. patent no. 6,198,833 in view of Issadore-Barreca et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,205,231 (hereinafter referred to as "Issadore-Barreca.")

#### **VII. ARGUMENT**

##### **I. REJECTION OF CLAIMS 31-36 UNDER 35 U.S.C. §102(E) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER RANGAN ET AL.**

It is respectfully submitted that the claims 31 -36 stand or fall together. Claims 31 and 32 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by Rangan, et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,198,833. In order for there to be anticipation, each and every one of the elements of the claims must be found in a single reference. It is respectfully submitted that Claims 31 and 32, as well as Claims 33-36, include elements clearly not suggested or disclosed in the Rangan, et al. patent. For example, Claim 31 recites, in combination, a method which includes a step for determining the location where an action by a pointing device has occurred. This claim also recites the step of determining a color value with the selected location and automatically associating an event with the color value in succeeding video frames. Claim 32 is similar.

Claim 35 recites a system in which the locations of an object selected by a pointing device are determined. This claim also recites determining a color range for the selected object and associating an event with the color range in succeeding video frames. Claim 34 is similar. Claims 35 and 36 are similar but relate to a color pattern. Finally, Claims 37 and 38 are similar but relate to an edge of a selected object. The Rangan patent does not disclose such elements.

Rangan, on the other hand, tracks a rectangular wire frame, having a fixed size around the location where the pointing device was exercised by comparing the color of individual pixels in the fixed wire frame from one frame to the next. Rangan does not define an object based on its color, nor does it dynamically track the object based on color as in the claims at issue. Rangan tracks objects based on the movement of individual pixels from frame to frame within a wire frame. This movement tracking is based on the initial wire frame location which is tracked in each frame and does not automatically associate a color with an object as in the claims at issue. Tracking movement of the wire frame in Rangan demands testing of individual coordinates against their counterpart from the previous frame. This testing requires significant data to be computed at each frame. Further, it is respectfully submitted that Rangan's color signature are not representative of a continuous color pattern. In particular, Rangan's color signature records the color value of every pixel in a fixed area rather than detecting a color pattern based on a region of interest. As such, it should be clear that claims 31-36 disclose elements clearly not disclosed or suggested by Rangan. Thus, the Board is respectfully requested to reverse this rejection.



**II. REJECTION OF CLAIMS 37-38 UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103(A) AS BEING UNPATENTABLE OVER RANGAN ET AL. IN VIEW OF ISSADORE-BARRECA ET AL.**

Claims 37 and 38 recite, in combination, a method and system for automatically identifying a bounded object based on color characteristics in a series of video frames and associating an event with said object. It is respectfully submitted that claims 37 and 38 are not suggested by Rangan or Issadore-Barreca. As discussed above, Rangan does not track objects in the same manner as the system in the current claims. In particular, Rangan tracks the movement of an object of fixed shape by comparing the color of individual pixels in a fixed matrix from one frame to the next. Nowhere does Rangan disclose or suggest tracking an object based solely on its color, nor does it dynamically change the shape and size of the object based on color.

The Issadore-Barreca, et al. patent was cited for disclosing an edge detection scheme. However, the Examiner has failed to show that an edge detection scheme would be compatible with the fire wire frame tracking method taught by Rangan. Indeed, both systems would appear to be incompatible with each other.

Also, it is respectfully submitted that the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness as set forth in MPEP § 2142 and § 2143. In order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three criteria must be met as set forth in MPEP § 2143.

"First, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations.

The teaching or suggestion to make the claimed combination reasonable expectation of success must both be found in the prior art, not in the Applicant's disclosure."

It is respectfully submitted that the examiner is combining two references in support of the rejections without a showing that the motivation for the combination was suggested by the reference itself. Moreover, none of the references, either singly or in combination, teach all of the elements of the claims. For example, all of the claims recite automatically associating an object with its color in a plurality of video frames. None of the references cited disclose such an automatic authoring system. Moreover, there is no reasonable expectation that the combined

references would succeed in an interactive TV application. For all of the above reasons, the Board is respectfully requested to reverse the Examiner's rejection of claims 37 and 38.

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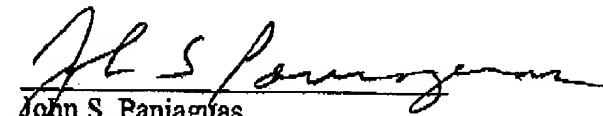
OCT 11 2006

**CONCLUSION**

The Board is respectfully requested to reverse the rejection of the claims by the Examiner.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX ACLAIMS ON APPEAL

31. A method for automatically identifying an object in a plurality of video frames and associating the object with an event comprising:

determining a location in one of said video frames where an action by a pointing device has occurred defining a selected location;

determining a color value of said selected location; and

automatically associating an event with said color value of said selected location in said one video frame and automatically associating events with said color value in succeeding video frames.

32. A system for automatically identifying an object in a series of video frames and associating an event with said object, the system comprising:

a system for determining a location in one video frame where an action by a pointing device has occurred defining a selected location;

a system for determining a color value associated with said selected location in said one video frame; and

a system for automatically associating an event with said color value in succeeding video frames.

33. A method for automatically identifying an object in a plurality of video frames and associating the object with an event comprising:

determining the coordinates of an object in a video frame that is selected by a pointing device defining a selected object;

determining a color range for said selected object; and

automatically associating an event with said color range of said selected location in said one video frame and automatically associating events with said color value in succeeding video frames.

34. A system for automatically identifying an object in a series of video frames and associating an event with said object, the system comprising:

a system for determining the coordinates of an object in one video frame that has been selected by a pointing device defining a selected object;

a system for determining a color range for said selected object in said one video frame;  
and

a system for automatically associating an event with said color range in said one video frame and succeeding video frames.

35. A method for automatically identifying an object in a plurality of video frames and associating the object with an event comprising:

determining the coordinates of an object selected in one of said video frames by a pointing device defining a selected object;

determining a color pattern for said selected object; and

automatically associating an event with said color pattern of said selected location in said one video frame and automatically associating events with said color pattern in succeeding video frames.

36. A system for automatically identifying an object in a series of video frames and associating an event with said object, the system comprising:

a system for determining the coordinates of an object in one video frame selected a pointing device defining a selected object;

a system for determining a color pattern for said selected object in said one video frame;  
and

a system for automatically associating an event with said color pattern in said one video frame and succeeding video frames.

37. A method for automatically identifying an object in a plurality of video frames and associating the object with an event comprising:

determining the coordinates along one edge of an object in one of said video frames selected by a pointing device defining a selected object;

determining the color values along said edge of said selected object; and

automatically associating an event with said color values along said edge in said one video frame and automatically associating events with said color values in succeeding video frames associated with the color values.

38. A system for automatically identifying an object in a series of video frames and associating an event with said object, the system comprising:

a system for determining the coordinates along one edge of an object in one video frame selected by a pointing device defining a selected object;

a system for determining the color values along said edge of said selected object in said one video frame; and

a system for automatically associating an event with said color values in said one video frame and succeeding video frames.

**APPENDIX B**

**EVIDENCE**

Non-:

**APPENDIX C**  
**RELATED PROCEEDINGS**

Non-